THIEF TERROR OF THE PASSENGERS IS THE FREQUENT TRANSFERS IN

On the barge Diana, Amoor River, Siberia uly 16 .- Before starting on a trip across this ountry one is generally furnished with inmerable statistics. At Vladivostok we were id that the voyage between Blagoyeschensk nd Stretensk would take from seven to nine lays. We are now eight days out and there is chance of our arriving for four or five days The rivers-the Amoor and the Chilkaave been sinking rapidly, at the rate of about to inches a day, and navigation is becoming ore and more difficult. The whole trip so far as proved to be more difficult than any of us inticipated. There are delays from causes inonceivable beforehand, inconveniences which generally attendant on frontier travel, many of which could not be foreseen and therefore provided for, and some real hardships. Though here is now direct steam navigation (by steameats and trains) from ocean to ocean during

sections. When it begins to touch bottom and stand upright with a foot or more to spare, he calls out and the captain slows the steamer as the water becomes shallower, and sometimes he feels out a new channel. But there are many



A SIBERIAN VILLAGE CHURCH

ween certain points are of the most primitive rder, and it is impossible to make any definite dans as to dates. Anybody who plunges into Siberia from the Pacific Coast and imagines that he will emerge at the other side within a given time is likely to be mistaken. But if a erson has plenty of time and plenty of patience. and some money to spend, he will find the trip safe and interesting, chiefly on account of its novelty. For variety and beauty it does not ompare with the steamer trip to Europe by way of Suez. While the possibilities of making comfortable trip are increasing all the time, It will be three years at the least before one can go straight through from either Vladivostok or Port Arthur by rail.

It seems a foolish as well as an ungraciou ict for foreigners who are making or have en making this trip to rail against Russians In general, the Russian Government and Rusdan railroad management in particular. To begin with, this route has not been formally opened to the public, nor is the Government at ll anxious for foreign travellers now. Russian ideas of comfort differ from American, and we re faring as well as the officers and officials who pass back and forth all the time, better in some respects, because we are strangers. It is more sensible to lay the blame on those enterprising foreign journalists who have written glowing reports of the trip, and have provided lic with a mass of false informatio which has led some and may lead others to make the journey when they would not have done so had they known the real facts of the case. Many of these reports have been written from afar, or by people who have penetrated no further than Khabaroffsk or Blagoveschensk, or who have started the other way and proceeded no further than Irkutsk, a trip which may be made entirely on a "train de luxe."

PRIMITIVE FACILITIES.

The mail boats leave Blagoveschensk, as they do Khabaroffsk, every five days, always at 8 o'clock at night. There is a floating jetty formed of an old barge, connected with the shore by a gangplank. For several hours before the steamer leaves this is crowded with the pasengers who are about to embark on their long surney to Mescow or St. Petersburg. Russian fficers and their families are returning on leave r because their terms of service have expired,

and all their friends are down to bid them fare well after the demonstrative Russian style. There is no lack of sincerity behind the outward show of feeling, for anybody who travels among Russians finds them a kindly people, never lacking in small acts of courtesy toward one another as well as toward foreigners. For nome reason, which I have been unable to ascertain, they have, as a nation, a peculiar regard for Americans. This is the more easily explained in the case of the French, since the Franço-Russian alliance is now of long standing. 'A Frenchman in our party is seized upon at hotels by officers whose French vocabulary is limited to "Vive la France!" This, however, is repeated so often as to make up in quantity what is lacking in variety, and every time that the phrase is reiterated, the unfortunate Frenchman is made to take a drink.

The national dislike for the English is as strong as the regard for the Americans and the French. This is because Great Britain is conmidered Russia's greatest rival in her aggressive policy, and the ashes of the Crimean War still have a few smouldering sparks. But this dislike is not carried to individuals, and the travelling Britisher is treated with universal courtesy,

if not with enthusiasm The mailboat is bound to leave Blagoveschensk every fifth day at 8 o'clock, whether there is any chance of its being able to proceed up the river or not. Our steamer got stuck on a mud bar about two hours after we started, and did not get off again till midnight. We realized afterward that she was floated this time with the utmost expedition. This is one of the most unfavorable seasons of the year for travelling up the Amoor and its tributaries. The first two mail steamers passed through up the Stretensk without a mishap, there being plenty of water after the breakup of the ice in the last of April. In a little while the so-called "rainy season" fer courses (when they have more than one) are from a half hour to an hour in length. As for the general tidiness of the ship and state-rooms, the less said the better. I doubt of they are ever cleaned between trips for new occupants. Fortunately, most all the boats seem freshly painted and varnished for the season, so that they are better in some respects than we were led to anticipate.

Concerning the barge Dians, never was craft more inappropriately named. We were told sets in, but for two or three weeks previous to that navigation consists of a series of scrapes from Blagoveschensk, 1,215 versts, to Stretensk while the unfortunate voyagers are knocked from pillar to post. Starting out in comparative luxury, they are often transferred several times to steamers of lesser draught-and fewer con-Concerning the barge Dians, never was craft more inappropriately named. We were told that these barges, which must in such emergencies be used for passengers, were most comfortably fitted up and appointed. We regret to find it otherwise. There is one cabin for all the women travelling first class and one for those travelling second. The same arrangement for the men. Each of these large cabins—which resemble hospital wards—has one doubtful looking washroom, with a reservoir containing no more than a quart of water. There is no deck room which is not monopolized by the veniences. The steamers which ply between Khabaroffsk and Blagowschensk are the largest and the most luxurious, drawing about four and a half feet of water. They have two decks, the upper one being entirely set apart for the first and second class passengers, the steerage passengers being on the engine deck below. A

comfortable saloon and a promenade deck are strumental in making this part the pleasant-

est, except for the monotony and unimpressiveness of the scenery, which improves as one proceeds further into the interior. The next steamer draws three and half feet, and is far more cramped for space, all the passengers and ship's officers being crowded on one deck, with a little breathing space "top side," as the Chinese say. The poor third class peasants are huddled into any spare corner, and are obliged to encroach more or less on parts of the ship which are supposed to be prohibited to them. The only place of refuge is the tiny first class dining saloon, which is sure to be very hot and infested with large files, resembling wasps, which have a most atroclous sting. When sailing smoothly along there is little breeze on one side or the other, but when, as often happens, you are stuck on a bar for a whole day or a night at one stretch, there is a deadly monotony about it, only relieved by the coolness which comes with the Siberian night after a breathless day.

TAKING THE SOUNDINGS.

There is always a man in the bow, casting a 10-foot rod painted red and white in one foot chances in favor of his getting stuck. First there is an ominous swishing and scraping along the flat bottomed keel. This may go on for a

slower. Finally her paddle wheels paddle in vain. She is fast. The first method resorted in the simplest. Long poles with metal the are produced, and an attempt is made to put her off by hand. This failing, great round beams are thrust over the ship's side into the water, the other end attached to the steam windlass in the how. In this way, the beams having a good

stuck as was the Ark on Ararat till the coming of friendly rains.

On other steamers I have seen a still different method resorted to—twescore or threescore of Chinese on the shore pulling a cable attached to the steamer's low. Doubtless other ways have been invented by the ingenuity of various captaits, for this has been a perennial problem for the Russians during the last fifty years, since they have been running steamers up and down the river. After a while there is no more sickening sound for the passenger than the scrunching of the ship's flat keel on the river bed. We were transferred from the steamer on

bed. We were transferred from the steamer on which we left Blagoveschensk in the early hours of dawn when we were two days out. The

scene of confusion, with the changing of lug-gase hastily packed and the angry protests of half dressed passengers against certain state-rooms assigned to them, only died down when we

SCHEDULE TIME A MOCKERY.

the voyage between Blagoveschensk and Stre-

there is no doubt that, under favorable condi-

account when we were once more routed out of our bunks-one could scarcely call them beds

of our bunks—one could scarcely call them beds or berths—at an hour when certain of our company were still snoring, and we were informed that we were to change at once to the barge Diana. Again the rapid packing of boxes and trunks and the tearing about of dishevelled looking passengers. This time the confusion was even worse, for the barge which had been towed down to meet us was full of passengers, who were to change to our steamer and go down the river again while we continued up. So there was a rush from both sides at once as soon as the connecting gangplank was down.

soon as the connecting gangplank was down. It is strange that nobody was knocked over into the water, for first and second class passengers, with their hand luggage, were jostled by emi-

grants carrying huge bundles, and small chil-dren rushing madly back and forth. There was

dren rushing madly back and forth. There was no system about making the change, no supervision from the officers on this occasion any more than on many that I might mention. Throughout the trip, however, whenever we stopped at a village, there was a general desire to get on shore. A crowd of people was always gathered waiting for the gangplank to be lowered. Some of the emigrants would usually rush

down first, hurriedly buy milk and bread from the group of waiting peasants, and rush back before anybody eise could get off, sometimes keeping the others waiting five or ten minutes

THE SERVICE IS POOR.

There is never more than one poor factorum

to wait on all the first class passengers at

meals and between. In consequence, the waits

fer courses (when they have more than one)

for an opportunity.

Some of the emigrants would usually rush

As far as there is schedule time hereabout

yous temperament should attempt it!

GOVERNOR OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE Chester B. Jordan, Republican nominee for Gov-

ernor of New-Hampshire, is one of the best known and best loved leaders of his party in that State. He was born in the beautiful little town of Cole-brook in 1839. He is of French Huguenot descent. the name Jourdaine, of which Jordan is perhaps a corruption, occurring in early New-Hampshire an-nals. He had few advantages in his early years, and his youth was one of sacrifice and hard labor, and his youth was one of sacrifice and hard labor, but the boy possessed a strong spirit, and he was eager for knowledge. This eagerness is illustrated by the fact that when a mere lad, with the money earned by berry picking, he subscribed for The New-York Tribune, that he might be kept informed of what was occurring in the great world beyond his native town. At thirteen years of age he bought a copy of the campelgn life of General Scott, and with his remarkable faculty of getting the printed word by heart committed almost the entire book to memory.

Young Jordan managed to work his way into Colebrook Academy, and from there into a higher institute of learning at Meriden, N. H., from which he was graduated in 1866. He then read law in the office of a well known judge in Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in 1875. Mr. Jordan is a forceful speaker, and a writer possessing a faculty for apt illustration. His library is a large one, and in it he spends much of his time. He has been State Senator, chairman of the Republican State Convention and a member of the Governor's staff. In addition to official places held at

CHESTER BRADLEY JORDAN.

HE IS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

third class families. Huddled together in interesting groups, the little ones perched on top of the various bundles of household goods, they are obliged to set up housekeeping on a small scale. They live principally on the milksometimes curds—and eggs which they purchase from the peasants at every little stopping place. When there is to be a wait of a haif hour or more for the steamer to take on wood, a dozen little fires are at once lit on the beach and a dozen pots are soon simmering above. Eggs are boiled, tea is made and meat cooked, enough to last the rest of the day. If the stop is made after dark, the scene is lurid and picturesque. Some Cossacks have taken possession of the top of the deckhouse, and are obliged to forage for themselves in the same way. But all these people are hardy and lead such a life with perfect ease, which makes them more to be feared as enemies on the battlefield. The chief articles of diet among the peasants are black bread and milk, though a great deal of white bread, in huge loaves, is now made here also, and large quantities of flour are imported from America.

LITTLE MANUFACTURING DONE THERE.

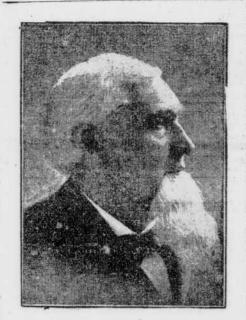
The villages which dot the river bank at in-

tervals of from ten to twenty versts are the

same in character as those further east-groups

of log houses, with a little Greek church in the

other erd attached to the steam windlass in the bow. In this way, the beams having a good purchase in the river bed, the ship is shoved slowly along, literally inch by Inch, and this is sometimes kept up all day and all night. This method failing, one of the ship's anchors is carried to a neighboring sandbar or the shore, where it is made fast, and a cable attached to it from the windlass, and the steerage paare transferred to the convict or freight barge, which is generally being towed behind (to the detraction of the steamer's speed when it does happen to be going). The last resort is the changing of the ship's wood supply to the barge and the transferring of the first and second class passengers. Thus lightened, and with cable and beams working all at once, the steamer will be got off if it is within the bounds of possibility, otherwise she must wait as securely stuck as was the Ark on Ararat till the coming



finally cast off and collected in a miserable group about the never falling samovar on the saloon table. But these scenes become the most familiar of one's life in crossing Siberia under the present conditions. No person with a ner-CHESTER BRADLEY JORDAN Republican candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire.

various times he has conducted his many business and financial interests to successful issues. Person-ally his kindliness and courtliness have made him hosts of friends.

lensk, where the railroad begins-or ends-takes | STORAGE HOUSES GIVE UP SUMMER GOODS from seven to nine days. It will probably take

us fourteen. It may take others twenty. Still PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS RETURNED TO FLATS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

tions, it could be done within the time men-tioned. Hence many of the conflicting state-ments. We are spending as much time at the little stations taking on wood or firmly jammed on bars in midstream as in steaming up the The end of summer rush to get goods out of the big storage warehouses which loom up everywhere throughout the residence district is about at hand. After a day or two on the second steamer we were told that there would be another change at a town named Pokoroffsky, 842 versts from Blagoveschensk. This time it would be to a river barge, drawing a little over two feet, towed by a steamer of equally light draught. Without this change there was no change of our getting The managers of the houses were preparing for it for several weeks, and were in shape to turn over the goods left in their care during the summer with the least possible delay. The rush was even bigger than the one which began at the end of August, for the cooler weather of the last week by a steamer of equally light draught. Without this change there was no chance of our getting up the Chilka at all. Last year at this time there was one foot of water in the river opposite Strelensk. We did not know how far we should credit this cheerful news. No army campaign ever produced a larger crop of possible rumors than has our trip. We were finally reduced to such a pass that we believed absolutely nothing. Our surprise was not any more pleasant on that account when we were once more routed out has closed the most lingering of the summer hotels and has made the city again popular as an abiding

Managers of storage companies say that it would be impossible to estimate the value of household furnishings, clothing and valuables of all sorts which have been stored this summer in their large warehouses. One company, which has six large buildings, has taken care of \$2,500,000 worth. There

buildings, has taken care of \$2.500,000 worth. There are five other storage companies which have cared for almost as much to say nothing of the many smaller ones. The bulk of the property stored comes from flats and apartment houses. The fortunates who own their homes contrive to protect most of their goods without moving them, and send only their most valuable possessions to the storage houses. The flat dwellers, however, usually bundle up everything worth saving and have it carted to a place of guaranteed safety.

This has been a fortunate summer for the storage companies, as none of them have been troubled with fires or robbery. In fact, they no longer expect such things, and guarantee to deliver everything left with them in as good condition as when it was received. The fact that the storage warehouses are being relieved of their summer burden does not mean that they will be empty until next spring. Hundreds of New-Yorkers go out of town for the winter, and their goods will begin coming in almost as soon as the last summer storage is disposed of

SUICIDE OF W. T. CASGRAIN.

FOUND DEAD IN A ROOM IN A CHICAGO HOTEL-ADDRESS OF WOMAN IN HIS DIARY.

Chicago, Sept. 29.-W. T. Casgrain, a civil and contracting engineer and a member of a well known Canadian family, was found dead in his room yesterday. A gas jet was turned on, and it is believed that death was wilfully sought.

He died in a hotel, where he had registered under an assumed name. The whereabouts of his wife and family, who lived here with him until a year ago, are not known. A few weeks ago, Casgrain returned to Chicago and established an office in the Monadnock Building. In his office was found a diary, containing notations of his expenditures. In his list of expenditures the initials "F V" appear nearly every day, one entry being "F. V." a trip to Chicago, \$40." From the nature of the entries the police believe that "F. V." is a woman. In the back of the book this address was found. "F. V. No. 12 Sixth-st., Williamsport, Penn." ago, are not known. A few weeks ago, Casgrain

Williamsport, Penn., Sept. 29.-The "F. V. tioned in the Chicago dispatch giving details of the suicide of W. T. Casgrain in that city, is probably Mrs. Florence Verdo, a young widow, who lives in Chicago, but who recently visited here, stopping with friends living at No. 12 Sixth-st. the location given in the Chicago story. Mrs. Verdo was accompanied by her ten-year-old son, and she remained here for about a month. The people she visited speak in the highest terms of her. They say she confided to them that Casgrain, who was much the older, desired to marry her. She departed for Chicago several weeks ago with her son. NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The fourth week of "Arizona" will begin at the Herald Square Theafre to-morrow night, and the popular appreciation of the play is apparently growing. It is announced that it will remain at the Herald Square indefinitely.

Francis Wilson is drawing full houses at the Knickerbocker Theatre in "The Monks of Malabar," and doubtless he will continue to do so, especially as his engagement is short. The operetta will be continued here only till October 29.

tion at the Casino, has been drawing good audiences. It seems likely to remain for a long time, if Mr. Lederer continues to hold possession of the house against all suits for his ejectment, as he now seems to feel confident of doing.

John Drew continues to play "Richard Carvel" to large audiences at the Empire Theatre. The new play by Haddon Chambers, which he was to do this year, has been given up for the present, and it will be played first in England by George Alex-James A. Herne begins the first full week of his

engagement in his new play "Sag Harbor" at the Theatre Republic to-morrow evening. It has had

of log houses, with a little Greek church in the midst. There is no sign of even inciplent industrial ventures. The life is purely agricultural or mining. We have passed several good sized towns which owe their flourishing condition to their proximity to gold mines. Yesterday we stopped at a place named Albazin, which is famous because in the seventeenth century five hundred Russians were captured here by the Chinese and carried in captivity to Peking, where they built a Greek church. Their descendants are to be found there at the present day, though not now easily distin-Miss Annie Russell, who is now playing in "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum Theatre, will probably continue this work through the whole of her season, both at the Lyceum and on her tour, which is to extend to San Francisco.

Their descendants are to be found there at the present day, though not now easily distinguished from the Chinese themselves.

The scenery becomes more interesting, for there is more high land on either side, though we have passed nothing approaching to grandeur. One of the most interesting sights was the "Burning Mountain" a day or two out from Blagoveschensk. The river curved within a precipitous bank of clay on the right hand side. A seam of coal zigzagged along its face, near the top, for a distance of half a mile, and this seam was on fire. It was mostly smouldering where it has retreated some distance inside, but here and there were jets of fiame. We saw it in the light of the setting sun, which shone full upon it. Otis Skinner and his play "Prince Otto" begin the fifth and last week of their run at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Skinner has arranged to return to Broadway later in the season, when he will produce a new play, prior to his departure for Australia. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne makes her first appearence as a star in this city a w from to-morrow night at Wallack's. Mrs. Le Mo will present a new play by Harriet Ford and B trice De Mille, entitled "The Greatest Thing in World." She will be supported by a company ciuding Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Wal Thomas, John Glendenning, Charles Staniey, M Fiorence Rockwell and Miss Adelaide Thurston.

Charles Frohman's comedians will produce a new play before closing their autumn season at the Madison Square Theatre. "The Husbands of Leon-tine" and "Ib and Little Christina" will be given two weeks. On Monday evening, October 8, this organization will present Pierre de Courcelles's organization will present Pierre de Courcelles's farce "Self and Lady" which is now at the Vaude-ville Theatre, London. Fritz Williams will have the part which is played in London by Seymour Hicks. Miss isabel Irving the part played by Miss Ellaline Terriss and E. M. Holland the part played by Herbert Standing. Miss May Robson, who makes her first appearance this season, will have the part played in London by Miss Fanny Brough. "Self and Lady" will continue at the Madison Square until November, when the Broadhurst comedy company will begin its engagement, presenting "The House That Jack Built."

The run of "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre nds next Saturday evening, when it will have played twenty-nine weeks in New-York. The final performance here will be fittingly commemorated. General Lew Wallace will be present. On Monday evening, October 8, Miss Blanche Walsh will make her New-York debut as a star at the Broadway, in Eugene W. Presbrey's new play "Marcelle."

"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" is popul lar at the Victoria, and is filling this house at every performance. This attraction will remain eight more weeks. The original booking was for ten weeks, and the time will not be extended.

Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter Royle and their company have been received well at Kelth's during the last week, in "Captain Impudence," and for the coming week will revive Mr. Royle's farce, 'The Highball Family." Amelia Summerville will The Highball Family." Amelia Summerville will deliver an original monologue, the Mimic Four will give their vocal sketch, and Al Shean will produce a skit called "Quo Vadis Upside Down," which is said to be funny. A feature of the bill will be Little Elsie, in imitations of popular players. Lizzle and Vinie Daly, in their elaborate dances: Vernon, the ventriloquist, and J. C. Nugent and Grace Fertigin a little drama called "At Sundown," are other notable features. The Galveston pictures in the biograph here have excited lively interest.

"Hoodman Blind," a play popular long ago at Wallack's Theatre, will be acted this week by the stock company at the American Theatre.

week the Harris and Walters Trio, in "My Wife's Detective"; Fish and Quigg, Julian Rose, Post and Cilnton, the Goodmans, in a musical act; Casey and LeClair, J. A. Murphy and Eloise Williard. Bingham, the ventriloquist, with his mechanical Brownies and walking figures; Lawson and Namon, Barr and Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Keaton, Miss Kittle Bingham, vocalist; Williams and Williams, in singing and dancing, and the vitagraph.

The attraction at the Harlem Opera House for this week will be Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, who will present their latest farce, "All on Account of Eliza." The attraction comes directly from its four weeks at the Garrick Theatre, and Mann and Miss Lipman will present it with

A plentiful supply of vaudeville stars is announced for the coming week at Proctor's Twentythird Street Theatre. The leaders are McIntyre and Heath. The Dunham family, a quartet of ac and Heath. The Dunham family, a quartet of acrobats, has just arrived from Europe. Wright Huntington and his company will appear in "A Stolen Kiss," and others are Les Frasettis. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy. Rae and Brosche, W. H. Smith, Burke's performing dogs and the kalatechnoscope. To-day's continuous concert, from 1:30 till 10:45 p. m., has Smith and Campbell, Julie Mackey, Gertrude Haynes, the Willis family, the three Lukens Brothers and others.

Miss Marie Wainwright will head the programme at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre for the coming week. She will appear in "Lady Dyl's Escapade." by Justin Huntly McCarthy. Smith and Campbell will reel off their budget. Isabelle Urquhart and her company will present "Even Stephen," and others are Julie Mackey, the three Lukens Brothers, Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, Carter and Mariziana, equilibrists; Anna Teresa Berger, cornet soloist; Drawec, juggler, and Tegge and Daniels. To-day's concert, continuous from 2 till 1945 p. m., has Marshall P. Wilder, Bert Coote, Les Frasettis, Lizzie B. Raymond, Hamilton Hill, the Seven Reed Birds, etc.

Gertrude Pianka, who manages and directs a troop of trained lions, will appear the coming week at Proctor's Palace. Emily Lytton will make her debut with her own company. Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena will present "The Reform."
Others are Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her twin daughters, James R. Glenroy, Emma Carus, Slivern and Emerle, Mason and Frances and the brothers Bard, acrobats. To-day's continuous concert, from 2 till 10:46 p. m., lists Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar. A. L. Guille, Josephine Gassman, the Ben Harney Trio, the Davenport brothers and others.

Robert Downing will be the star at Proctor's One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street Theatre the coming week. Fun will be supplied by Harry Watson and his company, in the farce "The Two Flats." Son and his company, in the accordance of the control of the contr

"The Tree of Knowledge," by R. C. Carton, au thor of "Lord and Lady Algy," will be revived by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

The Lion Palace Music Hall, at Broadway and One-hundred-and-tenth-st., will have as its leading attraction this week the Davenport brothers, Ling, Chinese juggler and conjurer; the musical Ravens, instrumentalists, in an electrical novelty sketch; the Knight brothers, dancers, and La Tosca, contortionist. comic acrobats and boxers. There will be also Ah

At the New-York Theatre "A Million Dollars, the new extravaganza, goes with ease and rapidity of action. There are three big ballets in the piece. This evening at the New-York Theatre the first of the regular season's Sunday night concerts will be Miss Dorothy Morton will head the bill. other entertainers are George W. Day, monologist; Rita Curtis, violinat; Edna Kollins, whistler; the Chappelle sisters, the Colinis, Nat M. Willis Belle Stewart, monologist; "Pat" Rooney and Mayme Gehrue, dancers; Ruth White, halladhr; Frank White and Lew Simmons, La Petite Mignon, Les Charmeuses, Octavia Barbs, Maude Amber and Annia Myers.

An elaborate programme is offered at the Eden Musée for the coming week. The new orchestrawill give afternoon and evening concerts, with vocal selections by De Santis and Nunziato. Powell, the magician, will present new mysteries. Moving pictures will be shown hourly.

A revival of "The Telephone Girl," with many new features added, will hold the stage at the Grand Opera House this week. The music is by Gustave Kerker and the words by Hugh Morton New scenery has been painted for the two acts. To-night Mr. Springer will begin a series of concerts under the direction of T. D. Marks. Popular prices will prevail. James Thornton, "Pat" Rooney,

Henri French, Charles B. Ward, Fields and Ward, Meyer Cohen, Mayme Gehrue, the De Muths and Carlotta Delmar will appear. A revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Louis James as Bottom the Weaver and Miss Kathryn Kidder as Helena, will be seen on October 8 at the Grand Opera House. There will be an elaborate display of new scenery and coatumes. All the Mendelssehn music will be introduced, the vocal numbers being sung by a large chorus. There will also be a grand ballet and novel mechanical and electrical effects.

have been broken at Weber & Fields's Music Hall in the three weeks of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and "Quo Vas Iss." Preparations are making to put on a new burlesque. There are no reasons for changing the present programme save that Weber & Fields wish to keep to their policy of giving the public something new as often as possible.

Andrew Mack and "The Rebel" are nearing their fiftieth performance at the Academy of Music. It is possible that the engagement will be extended.

This afternoon's and evening's concerts at Koster & Blal's offer every member of last week's bill including Clifford and Huth, Dorotay Morton, Corinne, Artie Hall, Jess Dandy, Fox and Allen, Edna Aug. Fields and Ward, the Claffin sisters, the Jacksons, Mile. Bassignama, Flora Holloway Staley and Birbeck and others. The Messrs. Hashim Staley and Birbeck and others. The Messra Hashim offer this week, beginning with to-morrow's matinee. Elita Proctor Otis, with a new monologue entitled, "A Society Marriage"; Bettina Gerard, Dolan and Lenharr, Lewis and Ryan, Charles T. Aldrich, comic juggler; Carrie Behr, vocalist; the Melrose Trio, gymnasis; Maddox and Wayne, Amos, circus clown; Lozeile, Lelliot, Clarise and Lelliot, grotesque acrobats; the Nelson sisters, singers and dancers; Artie Hall, Fields and Ward and Dorothy Morton.

The Bijou Theatre is still closed. It will reope week from to-morrow night, with Miss Henrietta rossman in "Sweet Nell,"

JEWS WED WITHOUT BROKERS

SCHATCHENS FIND BUSINESS BAD AND DEPLORE THE UNHAPPINESS SURE TO FOLLOW.

This has been a hard year for the Cupids of the Ghetto, as the matrimonial agents of the Jewish quarter might be called. To the Jews he is known picks up the broker is going to drop out of sight Already he is branching out into other ways of making a living. He writes letters for the liliter-ate, acts as interpreter in business transactions or does odd jobs around the synagogues. Marriage brokerage used to be one of the best paying businesses on the East Side, but that day has passed, and the schatchens think it will never return.

When the Jews began to come to this city in large numbers and to crowd the Germans out of the East Side district they brought the marriage broker with them. They had always been accustomed to having a professional matchmaker arrange their marriages, and at that time they did not know ow to get along without it. The young me were bashful and were more than willing to give up 10 per cent of the girl's dowry if some one else would put the question. Besides, they made sure of getting a wife in this way. They would go to the broker, or schatchen, and outline their idea of a wife, not forgetting to mention the amount of dowry they expected. The schatchen would

to the broker, or schatchen, and outline their ideal of a wife, not forgetting to mention the amount of dowry they expected. The schatchen would take note of all of the young man's advantagespersonal appearance, education and money making ability. Then he would go among the young women of his extended acquaintance, and speedily find some one who was willing to wed on the terms which the broker had to offer.

The schatchen's fee was paid as soon as the engagement was announced. It usually amounted to 10 per cent of the dowry, but in some cases a stipulated fee was charged where the girl was very pretty and her people unable to give a large marriage portion. Sometimes the schatchen had trouble collecting his fee, and in these cases he evened things up by breaking off the match. There were many ways of doing this. If the man was at fault the schatchen would get the girl a more desirable match, and as love had not entered into the first engagement it was speedily broken, leaving the man sadder but wiser. If the schatchen discovered that the girl had objected to paying the fee he found a prettier girl for the man.

This was the way it used to be done. Let the oldest schatchen in the colony tell why it is that his services are no longer in great demand. He is to be found in Hester-st, and the sign outside his door asserts that he writes letters, makes translations and teaches Hebrew or English.

"I would starve to death in a month if I depended on matchmaking for a living," he said bitterly. "Once I lived on the fat of the land, and most of the marriageable young men and women in the quarter depended on me to make them happy for life. Now they believe in love and all that rot. They are making that own marriages, and many of them will be unhappy. Several things combined to bring about the change. In the first place there are too many girls in the Jewish quarter. There are too many girls in the Jewish quarter. There are too many girls in the seven girls for them.

"They learned how to start their own love affairs from

LIEUTENANT PAUL DRAPER,

HE WAS DEOWNED AT SAN ANTONIO, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Lieutenant Paul Draper, of the 22d Infantry, who was drowned at San Antonio, in the Philippine islands, was a graduate of the University of Idaho. He was born in 1876, at Valley View, Iowa. When the Spanish-American War broke out he at-



Who was drowned in the Philippines

tached himself to the 16th Infantry. He served through the Santlago campaign, and at its close was stricken with the fever. His promotion and assignment to the 22d Infantry followed as a reward for his gallantry. The esteem in which he was held by his comrades of the leth was testified to by their action in presenting to him an officer's full outfit on his promotion to be second lieutenant. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, took a deep interest in the young man, esteeming his military talents as of a high order.

Lieutenant Draper came of Anglo-American stock, and was a manly fellow. A monument to his memory has been creeted on the Idaho University campus.

VON WALDERSEE AGILE AT SIXTY-EIGHT.

Lieutenant-General von Briesen, in The Inde-pendent for September:

I think that Count Waldersee has given guaran-ness of being fit for the enterprise of undertaking to bring an army of troops of eight different na-ons under one heimet and conducting it to vic-

tions under one neimet and conducting it to victory.

Among the personal traits that adapt him especially for the difficult task of commanding international heterogeneous bodies of soldlers is a faculty for softening opposing opinions and arbitrating between contradictory wills, a faculty which likewise came to life as far back as 1870-71, and, furthermore, a diplomatic skill in the way of suggestion. When we old associates in the General Staff met recently to hid him godspeed on his voyage, he shook our hands, then mustered our faces. "Some of you are wondering why I accepted this command," he remarked. "We shall see." And, ordering up his horse, he vaulted into the saddle-sixty-eight years old, yet still as elastic as a lieutenant.

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